THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIV.
NUMBER 24

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH JUNE.

A CELEBRATED painter, taking the portrait of a lady, perceived that when he came to draw the mouth, she tried to render it smaller by contracting her lips. "Pray do not trouble yourself so much, madam," he exclaimed:—"If you like, I will draw your face without any mouth at all."

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—'The Bengal Agricultural Department has escaped the verdict of annihilation that it was at one time thought the Financial Commissioners contemplated passing on Mr. Finucane and his office. The energies of the department in future, however, are to be directed to the fair and equitable assessment of so much of the area of the Bengal Province as may be found to lie outside the sacred circle of permanent settlement, and the agricultural work proper is only to occupy the surplus industry of the department when the work of survey and settlement is not too exacting.' This will doubtless provide for the useless department. Could it not be employed in helping the Meteorological Department in competing their tables, or watching the sun spots which affect our crops? What earthly good the Agricultural Department has done by an enormous waste of public money is a question, that has been often asked by us, and never satisfactorily answered.

Indian Engineering states that the construction work of the Bengal Nagpore Railway will commence in October, and in the meanwhile the staff will be usefully employed in making the necessary operations for a good start. The adoption of the Assansol junction is favored by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and the immense mineral traffic between Barakar and Sitarampore and Sitarampore and Assansol on the E. I. R., has disposed the authorities of the latter line to take the same view of the question.

IT IS said that the management of a few other Colleges in the Mofussil, as in the case of the Berhampur and Midnapur Colleges, will be made over to local bodies shortly. It appears that the only Government educational institutions which are likely to remain in Calcutta for the present are the Presidency College, with certain internal changes, the Hindoo School, and the Hare School.

IT IS stated that a revision of the strength of the Bench of the Calcutta High Court will probably be the result of the interchange of views that has lately been taking place between the Court and the Government.

THE NEW French Ministry is spoken of in very disparaging terms in the papers. Here is a sample 'A French Ministry has been formed, but such a Ministry! M. Rouvier, himself a mediocrity, is at the head of the Cabinet, and the other members, Reuter tells us, "are mostly men unknown in the political world." General Herron, who was chief of the staff to Gambetta, succeeds General Boulanger as Minister for War. Here our information ends. M. Goblet's Cabinet, when it was formed, was described as a stop-gap. The expression is still more applicable to the Ministry that has succeeded it. The Goblet administration lasted five months. We may well ask, will this one last five weeks? There is no element of cohesion about it. Not one man in a thousand outside France ever heard of the name of M. Rouvier till the other day. In these difficult and dangerous times, it will need a much more masterful mind to guide the destinies of the French Republic. M. Boulanger has recently grown to be the idol of the French army. He will now be spoken of as a martyr—the sacrifice to German dictation. Another Ministerial crisis in France is pretty sure to occur soon, and then General Boulanger's name will in all likelihood again come to the front.' Say what you may, it is quite clear that the French nation has taken alarm at General Boulanger's warlike preparations.

'RUSSIAN fashionable society is'—so the *Times'* Correspondent at St. Petersburg says—'deeply pondering whether to give the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh the cold shoulder, or offer him a brilliant reception on his return to the city.'

THE MEMBERS of the Irish Constabulary who recently resigned their posts as a protest against the Crimes Bill, and went to America, have taken the oath of allegiance as United States citizens, and twelve of them have obtained employment as salesmen in a clothing store.

THE DEATH is announced at Constantinople of General Langiewicz, the Polish Dictator of 1863. The rising of which Garibaldi supplied the plan, and to which Napoleon III. promised subsidies, commenced on the night of January 22, and came to an end on March 18, when Langiewicz, with nine thousand men, was driven to the Austrian frontier. He was interned for some time in the fortress of Josefstadt, and ended his career as a horse dealer in Turkey.

TUESDAY, 7TH JUNE.

A LONDON paper says:—'The Maharajah Scindia has tendered £3,500,000—the accumulations of the late Maharajah—as a loan to the Government of India. The Ameer of Afghanistan is known to be accumulating a vast private hoard out of his revenues and subsidies, and a Calcutta paper suggests that he should be invited to invest it in Indian Government securities. It would be quite too touching a proof of the confidence he has in his great ally if he did so. By the way, Abdur Rahman Khan was always given to hoarding money. Mr. Eugene Schuyler, who visited him in Turkestan when he was a pensioner of Russia, mentions in his "Travels" that the exiled Afghan Sirdar was accredited with laying by the greater part of his allowance.'

LORD Ripon is an enthusiastic and earnest opponent of the Irish Crimes Bill. He delivered a forcible speech on the Bill at Grimby, while supporting a resolution of protest against it. After thoroughly exposing the absolutely unconstitutional character of the proposed measure, His Lordship criticised at length the provision for the transference of trials for certain offences to England, and characterised it as the most monstrous one that the Bill contained. "It was so ridiculous," remarked our late Viceroy, as to excite laughter, so unworkable as to call forth contempt, so contrary to sound constitutional principles as to demand constant reprobation and so iniquitous as to awaken the liveliest indignation."

THE remarks made by the Earl of Kimberly at the last meeting of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition Commission will be read with interest in India. 'I am particularly anxious to mention the great interest which was felt by the Princes of India in this Exhibition, and the eminent assistance which they gave both by their countenance of it and the beautiful objects which they sent. It just met that current opinion leaning in the direction of greater interest in our colonies and India, and it excited an amount of attention, the political effect of which can, I think, never be over-estimated. What is wanted in order to forward that unity, of which we hear so much, is an intelligent and real interest in the colonies and India on the part of the whole population of the United Kingdom. This Exhibition, in my opinion, contributed in an eminent degree to the promotion of this feeling, and, I think, therefore, that its success should be estimated, not only as that of an Exhibition, but as producing a most important political effect.'

THE latest deliverances of Professor Max Muller on the science of thought have fairly taken away our breath. Here are a few of his statements. 'All our words exist only in Dictionaries or possibly in mad houses, but in reality there exist neither mere words nor mere thoughts. Things are words as the only embodiments of both precepts and concepts.' 'Neither matter nor spirit could ever fall under the cognizance of the senses, because matter was not meant to denote this or that matter, but for substance in general. Matter and spirit are our creations; and the words conveyed neither more nor less than what each successive generation of philosophers had put into them. Definition or a thorough catharsis of language is the highest object of the science of thought. It would enable us to see that what we called thought was a more simple matter than we had imagined. With 120 fundamental conceptual roots and a handful of demonstrative elements, the whole intellectual work of mankind could be expressed.'

WEDNESDAY 8TH JUNE

HERE is a dainty morsel from the *Weekly Advertiser* for the reformers who are crying against child-marriage: 'A young and lovely maid of thirteen summers is to be consorted in the name of sacred marriage to a dotard of eighty winters. The father of the unhappy bride has been, according to our contemporary's report, made to consent to these scandalous proceedings by the offer of a lump sum of 10,000 Rs. It is scarcely in the power of the outer world to save the young girl from the impending calamity if the old man insists in his tomfoolery, and the needy father is bent upon his getting his ten thousand at the sacrifice of a promising daughter.'

THE Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces says: 'There is a clear profit of Rs. 35,44,623, or 4.72 per cent. on the total outlay of 751½ lakhs invested in the canals of the North-Western Provinces.' But it does not explain why the revenue is steadily decreasing—every year. In 1878-79, the percentage of profit was 8.57; then in 1880-81, there was a fall to 5.48; and in 1884-85, the revenue was reduced to 4.45. Sir Alfred Lyall's Government speaks in eulogistic terms of the unfailing exertions and the experienced management of the canal officers, but does not ask them the reason of this fall in the canal revenue.

THE London *Times* contains some interesting illustrations of the laws of different countries with regard to treason in foreign countries as furnished by Professor Holland. The French code explicitly declares that a foreigner who commits in a foreign country a crime against the safety of the state, and who is subsequently arrested within French territory, is liable to a prosecution in France. The German and several other continental codes contain similar provisions. In English, American, and Danish law, there is no such general provision.

IT is announced that the Nizam has decided that all native gentlemen who hold titles from his Highness's Government in the grade of Jung and upwards are to be addressed as Nawabs. The following are the Hyderabad title grades commencing from the lowest:—Khan Bahadur, Jung, Dowlah, Mulk and Jah. The latter is usually conferred on His Highness's own relatives only.

THE *Hongkong Telegraph* says:—'About fifty miles up the West River, certain privileged Englishmen were paying a visit the other day, and came across some breech-loading cannon, which were described to them as having been manufactured before the age of Confucius.' Modern artillerists, please take note.

THE *Times'* correspondent says that 'Abdur Rahman is trying to do in Afghanistan what our Henry VII. accomplished in England, forgetting, however, that the English barons had been previously weakened in power by the Wars of the Roses, whereas the strength of the Ghilzai and Durani Sirdars still remains intact. It is, perhaps, a compliment to Englishmen that an Ameer of Afghanistan should endeavour to rule his country according to the veracious chronicles of English history, but we doubt whether the Ameer has yet given much attention to the methods of Henry VII. He knows of other methods which are much better understood by himself and his subjects.'

THE French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople have addressed a note to the Porte on behalf of their respective Governments, strongly objecting to the terms of the Egyptian Convention, and especially to the clause relating to the re-occupation of Egypt by the British and Turks jointly, or separately in the event of internal troubles.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* learns that the Syndicate of the Bombay University has framed a rule under which any candidate at an examination, whether successful or not, shall be entitled, on payment of a fee of eight annas, to a certificate showing the number of marks he has obtained in each subject of his examination. The journal regrets the passing of this rule, which, it believes, will tend to encourage the cramming and the worship of marks which the Vice-Chancellor deplored and denounced in his evidence before the Public Service Commission.

The rule of the University of London on the subject of marks furnishes an instructive contrast, and deserves to be quoted. It is as follows:—'The full marks obtainable at the Matriculation examination are 2,800. Of these 2,000 qualify for a prize, 1,800 for honours, and 1,400 for a first division. There is no regulation giving the number of marks required for a pass. No further details as to the marking at this or other examinations can be furnished. Our University absolutely refuse to let any one know the number of marks attained by a candidate.

THURSDAY 9TH JUNE.

'IT has been finally decided,' says *Vanity Fair*, 'that the great gold coach of State shall not be used this year. The last time the Queen drove in it was to open Parliament the year the late Prince Consort died. The coach would have been a decided feature in the thanksgiving procession to Westminister Abbey. It is 24 feet in length without the pole, and 40 with, and it weighs four tons. As there are practically no springs—the body being suspended by broad leathern straps—it is a perfect and ingenious instrument of torture, pitching, as it goes, much like a small skiff in a choppy sea.'

THE editor of Herr Richter's Radical Journal, the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for libelling Prince Bismarck's political chararacter. The article complained of, which appeared after the dissolution of the late Reichstag, was entitled, "The War Row, and the Reptile Press," and discussed the presumable motives of the Chancellor for beating the war-drum so briskly just before the general election. It could not be believed, argued the writer, that the Chancellor meant to go to war with France, and, therefore, the only explanation of his conduct was that it was a good-for-nothing election manœuvre. For imputing such a motive to the Chancellor, the editor of the newspaper in question has been sent to jail for a month and the case will serve to illustrate the degree of freedom enjoyed by the Press in Germany.

IT IS stated that good progress is being made in London with the conversion of the India four per cent. Stock into Three and-a-half per cent., notwithstanding the large number of holders, who are preferring to sell out and take present prices for the Fours rather than convert. The Lord Chancellor has instructed the Paymaster-General to signify his assent to the conversion into India 3½ per cent. Stock or 3½ per cent. stock certificates respectively in accordance with the IndianSecretary's notice, of all India,4 per cent. Stock and 4 per cent. Stock certificates, which shall, on June 1st, 1887, be standing to his account on behalf of the Supreme Court of Judicature (excepting so much thereof as he may by any order made in the Supreme Court be directed to except) and to cause such assent to be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant of the Bank of England on the said June 1st, 1887.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the following gives an absolutely authentic account of an unknown episode of the Turko-Russian war:—'To understand the violent disappointment of the Russians after the Congress of Berlin, one must know the following incident, which shows that Russia thought at the end of the war that she was absolute mistress of the Turks and of European Turkey. Count Schouvaloff, then Russian Ambassador in London, repeatedly telegraphed to the Russians to enter Constantinople, affirming that England would not raise a finger against the occupation of Constantinople on condition that Gallipoli should not be occupied, and that no attempt to blockade the English fleet should be tried. Accordingly a telegram was sent from St. Petersburgh to San Stefano and to General Ignatieff, ordering the commanders to enter Constantinople and to occupy it at any cost. The telegram in cipher passed through Turkish territory, and before being transmitted to San Stefano, came under the eyes of the Turks. An attempt was made to discover the cipher, but the trial succeeded only partially. Nevertheless, the Turks understood that the occupation of Constantinople was ordered by the Czar. To gain time they mingled the ciphers of the Russian despatch in such a fashion that it became absolutely unintelligible, and under this form transmitted it to San Stefano. There General Ignatieff vainly tried to discover the sense of the order, and after two days' hard working asked for an explanation. Meanwhile, Musurus Pasha was ordered to inform the British Cabinet of the designs of Russia, and to ask the help of Great Britain. The English Cabinet was summoned in haste to a meeting, and an order was given to Lord A. Loftus at St. Petersburgh to see the Czar, and to inform him or his Chancellor that an occupation of Constantinople by the Russians would be considered by England as a *casus belli*, and that he, Lord A. Loftus, would have in this case to ask for his passports. The Czar then changed his mind and when General Ignatieff's despatch asking for explanations reached St. Petersburgh, the idea of an armed occupation of Constantinople had been abandoned by His Majesty.'

FRIDAY, 10TH JUNE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL delivered a speech at Wolverhampton on June 3. He said that, notwithstanding the enormous outlay on the armaments of the country, England was wholly unprepared for war. The arms of her forces were bad, her transport was inadequate, and none of her fortresses, not even Malta, were properly supplied with arms and provisions. His Lordship then recapitulated a series of flagrant errors and abuses on the part of the War Office and the admiralty, and appealed to the Democratic party to insist on radical reforms in these Departments.

THE *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent telegraphs that the Russian Government, according to the *Times'* correspondent, have declined to receive a British Consul at the places where the new telegraphic arrangements on the Afghan frontier have been effected. Permission for the special correspondent of the *Times* to proceed to Central Asia has also been refused by the advice of M. Katkoff, of the *Moscow Gazette* The *Times* writes in an angry and menacing tone, saying that the Government of India is able to regard with placid indifference the action of Russia, and whatever may happen, the Government will have no reason for remorse.

IT HAS now been finally decided that the Centennial International Exhibition for Australia is to be opened at Melbourne on the 1st of August, 1888, and will continue open for six months.

THE *Englishman* thus speaks in 'fitting terms of the *Sir John Lawrence* disaster: 'It is, as far as we know, the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the upper classes of the Bengali community, and no words can picture the agony and the grief of those who have been bereaved. In several cases, the blow is perfectly crushing, where wife and daughters, daughters-in-law, sisters, and widows, have all perished; and empty and desolate houses haunted by the memories of beaming eyes, now closed in death, that looked so kindly, and the echoes of voices hushed for ever, are all that remain of homes in which love and hope and duty mingled their joint influences. One of our best known zemindars, whose loyalty has gained for him the title of Maharaja from Government, has lost twelve or fifteen of his near relations. In another case, the entire family has perished men and women, and the house is in charge of the *durwans* who were left to keep it. Other cases, equally sad and deplorable, might be mentioned, and the grief that has fallen on these homes is inexpressible.' We thank our contemporary for this expression of sympathy. It is highly laudable.

SOME interesting figures with regard to the consumption of food in Paris have recently been published in France, from which we take the following details. 'It appears that in the year 1885, no less than 303,894 oxen, 188,595 calves, 1,979,536 sheep, and 352,004 pigs were killed at Paris. Adding to this the 7,662,412 lbs. of horseflesh which was sold for food, 157 lbs. of meat is the average consumption of each inhabitant. The largest number of cattle came from the provinces, and the rest was supplied by Germany, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary. Besides this, an average of 9 lbs. of tongues, livers, kidnies, calves' heads, 23 lbs. of fish, 22 lbs. of poultry, and 7 lbs. of oystery per inhabitant has to be added to the consumption of meat. It will appear strange that the average of 7 lbs. of oysters falls on each inhabitant of Paris, the more so as the poorer classes contribute largely to raise the average. It is stated that the oyster for which there is the greatest demand at Paris, is that known as the Portuguese oyster, the flavour of which has been improved by some new experiment in the growth of oysters.

THE Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial and Appointment Department, recently addressed a circular to the heads of all public offices, asking for a return, showing the number of clerks employed in their respective offices since the year 1882, their pay and antecedents, whether they were selected from outside candidates, or from apprentices entertained in their offices, stating also their academical attainments.

THE number of female candidates for examination in the Medical College on the 13th instant, for admission into the Certificate Class, will be about 16, including the failed candidates of the past year, who have been permitted to appear for those branches only in which they previously failed.

2

THE report on the trade of Persia for last year says 'opium is the chief article of export. The annual exports of the drug amount to about 2,500 cases, valued at £170,000. The poppy is grown around Ispahan, but the cultivation is steadily extending, and is said to have encroached on the lands available for other crops, the cultivators being attracted by the larger profits derived from it. The best market for Persian opium are London and Hongkong. Already it has competed with success against the opium of Turkey and Asia Minor. About one-fourth of the best is exported by European firms. A fair trade is also done in tobacco, which is also grown principally in and around Ispahan, and the demand has increased since the smoking of cigarettes has become the fashion. Most of the tobacco goes to Bagdad, Beyrout, and Aleppo.' Do what Persia may, we do not believe our opium revenue will be affected by Persian competition for a very long time yet.

SATURDAY 11TH JUNE.

A LONDON Correspondent writes:—'Most of the Indian money markets continue in a sickly and inanimate condition, but one of the exceptions is the dealing in the shares of the East India Exploration Company. This is ascribable mainly to the vigorous "bulling" of one or two of the advertising brokers.' So long as the people of the country will not engage in mining business, foreign companies will have very little chance of making a profit in a field where native enterprise and native industry alone will be able to achieve success.

ON 22nd and 23rd July, 1885, Cotopaxi, the highest and one of the mightiest volcanoes on the globe was in eruption, and covered the country with ashes which even at Balrid de Caraguez, 120 miles distant, lay several inches deep. In the recent proceedings of the Royal Society, it appears that these ashes contain silver to the amount of nearly half an ounce to the ton. If the average thickness of the ashes covering the country be taken at one foot, and the weight at 70lbs. per cubic foot, the contained silver would be 240 tons to the square mile, and the total silver thrown up in the two days would probably be not less than 450,000 tons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the Maharaja Dhulip Singh has gone to Russia for the purpose of organizing a confederation of all the enemies of England. 'This will consist in an endeavour to rally all the disaffected Indians and Canadians, with a sprinkling of Irish volunteers. An effort will then be made to stir up an insurrection on the Afghan frontier, so as to bring about the active interference of Russia. The name of Alfred Aylward (who was connected with the Boars) is again pronounced as one of the leaders of this movement. Of course, the question remains to be decided how far Russia will meet this new propaganda against England. My own information leads me to suppose that the journey of Dhulip Singh has not been so fruitless as certain English papers would lead us to believe. He is in constant communication not only with M. Katkoff but with M. de Giers. His interview with the Czar will probably take place immediately, and he is evidently a *persona-grata* in official circles in Russia. The perplexed story of Dhulip Singh's passport I have discovered to-day from Mr. Patrick Casey himself. After some hesitation, Mr. Casey told me that he had obtained a passport from the British Embassy here. He had much difficulty in obtaining it, but eventually succeeded. He then handed it to the Maharaja, who at once proceeded to Berlin. Mr. Casey stoutly maintains that his friend the Maharaja was watched, and that the satchel containing his passport and 30,000fr. was abstracted by British detectives. I give this story for what it is worth. What I want particularly to imply, however, is that the journey of Dhulip Singh is no wild goose chase, and that he is indubitably received with favour in Russia. From another source I learn that the Maharaja is accompanied by Prince Soocheit Singh, whose quarrels with the British Government are well known, and who not long ago was going about Paris asking pecuniary aid from charitable associations. These facts are at least instructive, and I have reason to know that one of their first effects will be to prevent the proposed visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Czar.'

IT was announced some time ago that when the Maharaja Dhulip Singh was, under the name of Patrick Casey, pasing through Berlin on his way to St. Petersburg, his bag, containing £500 in notes, 498 sovereigns, and 3,000fr., was stolen. It is reported from Pesth that the chief has been arrested. He is named Wilhelm Belics, and is known among his companions and to the police at Pesth, where he usually resides as "the international pickpocket." The poor Maharaja will supply food for the imagination of these correspondents for some time to come. He should take himself to Siberia and be visible to "our correspondents."

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

BENARES is to have a tramway and the construction of the work is now actually in progress. The scheme owes its origin to the Municipality, which introduced it primarily as a means to better drainage and conservancy. But it will also be available for passenger traffic.

M. KATKOFF, whose name is just at present so prominently before the world, is, besides being the Proprietor and Editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, a Professor in the University of Moscow. He incarnates the war spirit of the Russian party, hates Germans and Englishmen, and advocates the new policy of the Russo-French alliance. He is, above all, an individual actuality, because, passing, as the *eminence grise* of the Czar—a kind of voice behind the throne, M. Katkoff is sixty years of age.

AT the recent General Examination of the Inns of Court, the Council of Legal Education awarded to the following students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed a Public Examination: Dwarka Nath Banerji (Lincoln's Inn); Khushwakt Rai and Lowji Merwanji Wadia (both of the Inner Temple). The following students passed a satisfactory Examination in Roman Law; Nanda Lal Banerji (Lincoln's Inn); Lakshman Gangadhar Bhadbhabe, Modan Gopal, Lakhmi Naraina, Latifur Rahman, Ranglal, and Sava Ram (all of the middle Temple); Sarfraz Ali Adulali Meer and Lakhamganda (both of the Inner Temple).

AT the High Court at Allahabad, a question of judicial etiquette was lately discussed. It arose in this way. A murder case was being heard. The two Judges, who tried the case, differed as to the guilt of one of the prisoners. In this case, the law provides for reference to a third Judge whose opinion is decisive. But the counsel for the defence at this stage unearthed a judgment of Mr. Justice Mahmood, in which that learned Judge had laid it down that in the case of a capital conviction, "judicial etiquette" or custom prescribed that the Judge who was in favour of condemnation should surrender his opinion to his colleague, and join him in an acquital without more ado. The arguments of Mr. Mahmood for this view are that, if it comes to a division of opinion, the accused is entitled to the benefit of the doubt which may be presumed to exist, as it is in the case of a dissentient jury. None the less, he was making law in enunciating this rule or practice, and the present Bench refused distinctly to be bound by it. Both the Chief Justice, who was for conviction, and Mr. Justice Broadhurst, who was for acquital, joined in repudiating Mr. Mahmood's new found rule of judicial etiquette.

FIFTY pairs of boots are to be the Jubilee offering of Stafford to the Queen, a most practical and useful gift. The costermongers of Hoxton intend to give Her Majesty a donkey, as they have heard that the Queen has been using a donkey chair. In India the presentation of such articles to our august sovereign would be looked upon as bordering upon insult.

The Times of India says the Government of India has noticed the public ceremonies which have attended the departure from India on retirement of certain officers in Bombay and elsewhere. It does not, however, at present propose to take any action in the matter. The existing rules prohibiting such ceremonies and entertainments are very strict, and it is the duty of local Governments to enforce them. Serious notice is likely to be taken, if these prohibited practices continue. The only officers privileged to accept popular demonstrations on retiring from the country or other occasions are heads of local Governments who are permitted that privilege in virtue of their position as the local representatives of the Queen. That this resolution is not to take any action for past offences is good, or they would be claiming a refund from a noble Lord.

MR. Wynne, Agent and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, it is stated, visits Simla shortly to confer with the Government regarding the working plan of the line. It is not likely that any material change will be made of the alignment settled by the Government surveys, but the actual point of junction with the East Indian Railway has still got to be fixed.

It is usual to assert that if England lost command of the sea, she could be starved out, and forced to surrender without a single enemy putting his foot on her shores. How far, asks the *Broad Arrow*, is this correct? "Supposing this country was at the mercy of a coalition which had cleared the seas of our fleets—say France and Russia, for example—the result would be that the food trade would be carried on under the American flag, or German flag. The supply of food would still go on. But it will be said that the enemy might declare all food contraband of war against China. So they might, but it would probably lead to a war with America or Germany."

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887.

THE ROAD CESS AND ROADS.

IN his Resolution on the Board's Report on the Road and Public Works Cess for the year 1885-86, published in the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the general result of the collections is unsatisfactory, and "begs that district officers may be specially urged to exert themselves to improve the collections in the current year." This bodes no good to the poor tax-payers. To any one, familiar with the practical working of the Cess Act, nothing is more patent than the fact that the payment of the cesses is a source of great hardship and discontent to the entire agricultural community. The landholder, who has not only to pay the cesses on his own profits, but also to collect and pay the cesses payable by his ryots, has to bear the brunt of the burden. It is only in exceptional years that he collects cent per cent of rents that are unquestionably due; in most years, he is obliged to be satisfied with collecting not more than 80 per cent of his rents. What with deaths, surrenders, abandonments, bad crops and the general poverty of the ryots, large arrears in the collection of rent-demands are inevitable. But whether he is able to collect the cesses payable by his ryots or not the landholder must pay the amount levied upon them all the same. There are few landholders in these provinces who have not to write off heavy losses on this account every year in their books. The cesses form an addition of only three and one-fourth per cent on the rents payable by the ryots, but the total amount is equal to one-fourth of the Government demand for revenue and such as it is it is felt as a heavy burden on their poor incomes. Most of the arrears in the collection of the cesses are not due to their contumacy, but simply to their poverty and bad seasons. In the case of rent-free holders, the case is worse; some of them pay their cesses to the landholder who pays them to the Collector, but a vast majority of them submitted their road cess returns direct to the Collector, and they have now to rue the day when they did so. Instead of being able to pay the cesses due for their rent-free lands to the village gomastas in their own villages, they have to go to the Sudder Station of the district, to engage a Muktear for their identification, and pay the cesses to the Collector. In many cases, the travelling and lodging expenses and Muktear's fees come up to double or treble the amount of the cesses. That all persons cannot easily pay the cesses is a fact which goes without saying. A very large number of certificates have to be issued every year for the recovery of the cesses. It has increased from 74,600 in 1883-84 to 77,500 in 1885-86. Whenever this coercive measure is had recourse to, interest on the arrears of cess at the rate of two annas in the rupee is charged and recovered. It would be, therefore, no wonder if the whole amount of average increase, Rs. 62,265, on the gross demand be due to this high rate of interest on arrears. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor assumes this increase as an indication of the annual value of property by nearly ten lacs per annum, but we can not understand what justification can there be for such a supposition in the face of the admitted facts that "in many districts there has been a reduction of the demand on valuation," and that in very few estates, if any, there has been a general enhancement of rent within the last 20 years. Again, how could such a supposition be made when we see that in some districts landholders found themselves, during the last year, reduced to such a pass as to be compelled to submit to a total stoppage of collection of rent for default in the payment of cesses. In some of the districts in which this extreme measure was resorted to, the revenue demand itself is over 25 per cent of the total rent-roll of the estates, and the default must, therefore, have been made from sheer inability to pay, and not from "inveterate contumacy" as observed by the Board of Revenue. While the tax-payers, both landholders and ryots, have to pay the cesses under such pains and penalties, what do they get in return? Before 1871, the ferry funds and river and road tolls, supplemented by small grants from Government, sufficed to maintain the roads of the districts in good order and to pay every year for the construction of new roads. But now about a fifth part of the 36 lacs of Rupees levied on account of road cess alone goes to pay the establishments, and the residue is found to be barely sufficient in many districts to maintain the metalled roads. Village roads and inter-village communications are everywhere neglected. There is a cry in every district for money for the improvement of village roads, but the District Boards can afford to give only quite inadequate sums for the purpose. The other day the District Board of 24-Pergunnahs sanctioned a paltry few hundred rupees for all the villages in every Sub-Division. The same is the case everywhere. When the cess was first imposed, the assurance given to the people was very different. It is "of course, essential," observed the Secretary of State, "that the "Government of India should be itself satisfied that it is breaking no faith in any measure it may take; but next to the necessity of this assurance is the necessity or, at least, the great importance of making the same conclusion plain to the apprehensions of the people. For this purpose, it is above all things requisite that the benefits to be derived from the rates should be brought home to their doors, that these benefits should be palpable, direct, immediate." The benefits are certainly very palpable by their scarcity.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LEAVE BILL.

THERE was an instructive debate upon the principle of this Bill in the House of Commons on the occasion of its second reading. Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, first explained that the Bill was rendered necessary, as an old statute provides that the return to Europe of any official of certain specified ranks—including a Commander-in-Chief—should be deemed a resignation or avoidance of his office or employment. Sir John proceeded to answer the objections which had been advanced against the measure. It had been urged that the revenues of India might be burdened by the salary of an official not attending to his duties. "That," said Sir John Gorst, 'was a misconception, as the effect of the Bill, if enacted, would not be to enable the Duke of Connaught, to return to this country without resigning his command, but would not enable him to draw his salary during his absence. The Act of Parliament, to which he had already referred, said that 'If any specified officials should leave the Presidency &c., to which he belonged, the salary and allowances belonging to his office should not be paid or payable to any agent or person to his use.' The Act would not be disturbed by that Bill if passed; therefore, no part of the Duke of Connaught's pay or allowances would become payable to him. "It will be seen that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will not draw his pay and allowances as Commander-in-Chief of Bombay during his absence in England. The object of the Bill was merely to empower the Viceroy to grant leave to the Duke with a view to enable him to be present at the celebration of Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee. There can be no doubt as to the desirability of His Royal Highness being present in England on such an exceptional occasion.'

Mr. Dillwyn moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. In doing so he considered it his duty to say that there was a strong feeling outside the House against the Bill. Sir J. Swinburne seconded the motion, and, in doing so, proceeded to discuss the practice of appointing Royal personages to high positions in the Army. He pointed out that there were in the Army and Navy three or four of the highest positions filled by very exalted personages, and that officers in the Army and Navy were precluded from attaining these high appointments. He suggested that the Duke of Connaught, finding his Royal duties incompatible with his military

duties, should avail himself of the present opportunity to gracefully retire from the post he filled, and allow some distinguished military officer to take his place. The speaker of the House of Commons, however, stopped Sir. J. Swinburne, and ruled that he was travelling out of the specific question raised by the Bill under consideration. In the face of the speaker's ruling, the practice of appointing royal personages to high positions in the Army could not be further discussed. Mr. Conybeare objected to the Bill on the ground that it was a piece of special legislation, for which there was no justification in the present case. He enquired whether the English Treasury will be called upon to pay the travelling expenses of the Duke of Connaught. Mr. Picton thought it was undesirable for purposes of personal convenience to set the whole legislative machine of the Empire in motion. He observed :—"If it were the case of an ordinary officer who desired to return to Europe for family reasons the Government would certainly not introduce any Bill to enable him to do so. The fact of the Duke of Connaught being a Prince was just the reason why no exception should be made in his favour. The people like to see persons in exalted positions taking the rough with the smooth, and setting the example of uncomplaining obedience to the law. This Bill was an abuse of Parliamentary omnipotence, and was unwise, as being ill-calculated to promote those feelings of loyalty which they all desired to encourage.'

Mr. Childers, who was for some time Secretary of State for war in Mr. Glandstone's second administration, supported the Bill. He urged that there was no longer any reason for retaining the clause of the Act of 1833, which has rendered the present Bill necessary ; and he suggested that the clause should be repealed in order to enable the Secretary of State to grant leave to the high officers mentioned therein. Mr. W. H. Smith, the Leader of the House, said that the Government would be glad to follow the course suggested by Mr. Childers. Mr. Smith urged that it was reasonable that the Duke of Connaught should be allowed to return home to take part in a celebration which was a source of gratification and happiness to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Sir G. Campbell objected, not to the Bill, but to the waste of the time of the House of Commons in introducing what he considered to be a totally unnecessary measure. Mr. Labouchere remarked that there was no more reason for this Bill than there would be for a Bill to enable any other officer to come home and see his mother. On a division Mr. Dillwyn's amendment was rejected by 318 to 45, and Sir John Gorst's motion for the second reading of the Bill was then agreed to.

THE JUBILEE SANITARIUM AT DARJILING.

CIVILIZED society in every part of the earth has found it necessary to reserve some convenient place or places in every country as health-resorts. Owing to various causes, sometimes obvious, but often not readily intelligible, some places are more beneficial to health than others, and men have reserved the good spots for the cure of diseases. These are known under different names. In India, from a very early period, such places have borne the generic name of *Tirthas*. The belief has always been that they are favored by some divinity or other, or have been sanctified or blessed by the presence at one time or other of a god or a holy personage. It is obvious that in many instances, salutary or sanitary virtues of a place were first noticed by some person of light and leading, and it ever after was associated with his name. In others, a temple, hermitage, or monastery was established in a good healthy locality, and soon after the sanitary idea was overshadowed by that of religious sanctity. The stories associated with Tirthas are mostly engraftations of dates much later than that of the first discovery of their sanitary merits. The latest invention of the kind to our knowledge, is that of a wag who, writing under the *nom de plume* of FRA DIAVOLO in the columns of this paper, held that Darjiling owed its salubrity to the presence of the mighty lingum of the hills, the dread *Durjaya Linga*. The stories apart, the Tirthas of India are our watering-places or health-resorts. We know not a single Tirtha of any note which is not situate in a salubrious locality. There are, of course, grades and variations ; some are more beneficial than others ; but none is positively noxious. No hermit, however sanctimonious his life, has yet succeeded in establishing a famous Tirtha in the heart of the Sundarbans. True, our countrymen do not often go to Tirthas with the express object of curing diseases ; but the idea of improving the health is never disassociated with the idea of a pilgrimage. Hundreds and thousands of Hindus go to Benares with the hope of shaking off their illness by beholding the 'Lord of the Universe,' Visvesvar. Is a person suffering from protracted ill-health, or slow convalescence, or prostration of strength from grief, the first advice is that he should go to Benares or Brindaban to regain his wonted health. The foremost idea then is not religious merit, but physical advantage. Many of our old Tirthas have deteriorated from various causes ; but a great majority of them still hold a prominent place in men's mind as health-resorts. It has to be observed, however, that many of our Tirthas cannot strictly be called sanitaria in the modern acceptation of the term. In a sanitary point of view, they are better than the ordinary run of places in Bengal, but not so superior as to be called sanitaria. Travelling, too, to those places is not in most instances convenient, and they cannot always be visited. For some time, Burdwan and Krishnanagar enjoyed high reputation as good places for a change of air ; but they are now positively the homes of malaria. Bhagalpur and Munghir were also at one time held in much esteem, but they have considerably lost ground of late. The sea-beach is, in many parts of the earth, held in much estimation, as it enjoys the benefit of the pure sea air ; but the shores of the Bay of Bengal are everywhere low and swampy, and in most places, covered with impenetrable forests and most noxious malarial air, and there is no prospect of starting a sea-side watering-place for the country. There is no rocky coast available near Bengal for the purpose. An attempt was once made by some Europeans to establish a watering-place on Sagore Island, but it failed. Failing the sea-board, we must look to our hills, for on the plains there is no place which can be used as a sanitarium, and on the hills there are four places which appear to be promising. The first is Paresnath. It is 5000ft high, and commands a very pure atmosphere. It is, however, inaccessible and so limited in area, that it cannot be readily utilized. The Government once established a sanitarium there for European troops, but it did not prove satisfactory. Hazaribag, near it, is a most delightful place ; but it too is not easily accessible, and not sufficiently elevated to have a perfectly pure atmosphere. The third place on our list is Cachar ; but it is situated so far out of the way that we need take no notice of it. And failing these, we come to Darjiling, which is in every way the most promising site for a health-resort. It is the most readily accessible of all, having an excellent railway to its very door. Its altitude exceeds 7000ft. Its air is the purest possible for the good of man, and its scenery is the most enchanting. In many respects, it is superior even to far-famed Simla, the summer abode of our earthly gods ; and its sanitary merits have been placed beyond question by the experience of half a century. Of course, it has its drawbacks—no place is without them. It is excessively cold in the winter, and to Bengalis, who are habitually thinly clad, it must be at that time very unpleasant ; but as no physician in his senses will send a very weak convalescent patient to Darjiling in the depth of winter, it is a drawback of which it is not necessary to take any note. It is subject also to heavy rains, and frequent clouds of fog. But in summer and autumn these evils are not at all troublesome, nor very common. We may observe, too, that there is no place on earth which is salutary under all circumstances and in every condition of health. A sanitarium perfect in every respect is quite as much a dream as a catholicon : panaceas exist only in the pages of puff advertisements ; we cannot have them in reality. Diseases arise from very dissimilar and often discordant causes, and it is hopeless to expect that a single remedy should prove curative in all cases. It is for the physician to determine what is best for every separate case, and he must be guided in his choice by the particular requirements of his patient. We can only speak generally, and we can most unhesitatingly declare that Darjiling air, under the blessings of our witty correspondent's Durjaya Lingam, will prove beneficial in a great variety of cases, and the establishment of a home at Darjiling for the accommodation of native gentlemen will prove a blessing to a great number of our countrymen. The asthmatic may avoid the rarified air of the hills ; the gouty, the consumptive, the rheumatic sufferer may not brave the fogs and rains of Darjiling ; the man with weak lungs, ever complaining of colds and coughs, may run a risk by going there ; but these apart, there are thousands over thousands who will derive the greatest benefit by a run to the abode of the mighty Lingam, and we strongly recommend them to try it.

The idea of a house reserved at Darjiling for the benefit of convalescent persons was first started by Sir Ashley Eden. He sanctioned a munificent Government grant for a hospital, and it was largely supplemented by native gentlemen of wealth. The name 'hospital' was not agreeable to many people, and it was changed to Eden Sanitarium. The rules then framed calculated upon reserving a portion of the house for the use of natives, and, for a time, natives were admitted ; but the comforts, conveniences and cheapness of the house proved too tempting to Europeans ; they found the house much better than the local hotels, and the rush to it was so great that the natives had to be excluded from its boundary. A funny story comes to us about the way in which the natives are kept out. A native Christian minister, armed with a letter from the Lord Bishop, lately presented himself at the door of the house ; but the applicant was too dark in complexion for the dignity of the white inmates, so he was told that he may leave his Eurasian wife and child in the house, but he must shift for himself elsewhere. Another native minister of the Christian Church, who had no Eurasian consort to boast of, was, of course, more summarily dealt with. These remind us of an old affair. A native gentleman in Calcutta subscribed more than one-half of the cost for building the old race-stand, and on the strength of that and his position as a subscriber to the Turf Club, he appeared in a prominent place in the stand on the opening day ; but he was mistaken in his calculations. His 'friends' who had made him subscribe so liberally soon expelled him from the sacred precincts, and the *Englishman* next morning came out with a slashing sporting leader, on the 'impertinence' of the natives appearing where they are not wanted. Of course, the *Englishman* will account for this by saying that the idolatrous, infant-marrying, dirty habits of the natives made them unwelcome in houses where European ladies and gentlemen resort ; but the colour of the plea wont stand washing. It is the pride of the conqueror which stands foremost in the way. It was exactly the case in Italy when Austria held a part of Northern Italy. Then the Italians occupied one part of a theatre, and the Austrians quite another. This must always and everywhere be the case ; and we are glad, therefore, that steps have been taken for a separate home for native gentlemen at Darjiling. It is the only way by which the natives can be adequately provided for. All honor to Messrs. Lowis and Paul for the active interest they are taking in promoting the movement. We are glad to hear that the prospects of the project are very promising. The Maharaja of Coch Behar has promised to give a house with a large compound, seven acres in area, and Babu Govindalal Ray has placed the magnificent sum of Rs. 90,000 in the hands of Mr. Lowis for any useful work or works that he may think fit to apply the amount to. A part of this sum will, it is expected, be applied to promote the proposed sanitarium. Other subscriptions are also coming in. All our countrymen who have money to spare will do well to lend a helping hand to this project; it will prove an infinitely more useful Jubilee memorial than the Imperial Institute to which so many have so lavishly subscribed.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE political outlook in Europe is any thing but pleasant. Things are at sixes and sevens everywhere, and a mighty convulsion seems to be imminent. Judged by the result of recent Parliamentary votings, no Government could be stronger than the one we now have there; seldom even in the days of Peel or Palmerston were majorities in favor of Government so great; but the reality seems to be quite different. The ministers are holding office, not by the inherent numerical strength of their party, but by sufferance, so to say: a foreign contingent keeps them in their places. Were the Liberal Unionists to abandon them to-day, they could not hold office for a week, and the Liberal Unionists support them only because they cannot reconcile their differences with their legitimate leader. In other words, the opportunity of the Ministers depends on the headstrongness of a single individual. Were the Grand Old Man to postpone, or to give up, his Home Rule theory, or to retire from the leadership of the opposition tomorrow, and he can do so at any time, the 'foreign contingent' of the Ministers will at once be lost. And a Ministry that owes its existence to the tenure of life of a single individual cannot be said to be strong. At the same time, it has to deal with questions of the gravest importance that can come before a Government. The interminable Irish question apart, the Egyptian convention, the Bulgarian difficulties, and the steady advance of Russia towards Afghanistan are portentous. The recent breaking up of the Delimitation Commission at St. Petersburgh, leaves no room for doubt that Russia is bent on mischief, and the English Ministry should be ready to meet every contingency. Ordinarily we have little faith on party denunciations, but the facts lately disclosed by Lord Randolph Churchill about the unpreparedness of England for a mighty war are not altogether baseless, and they give rise to apprehension. The spirit of republicanism is still paramount in France; but the country is so divided by factions, and discord is so rampant among her Senators, that a change of ministry every six months is become a normal condition in France, and no country can be politically strong which has not a stable ministry. The President of the Republic has been so far prudent as to check the spirit of *revanche* which prevails so freely in the French Press; but he has to deal with an unrelenting and mighty foeman in Prince Bismarck, and should be ready for a war at any time. Nor is that foeman lying on a bed of roses. He has to watch the Russian spirit of aggression on the one side, and that of the *revanche* aforesaid on the other. This has obliged him to convert an Empire into a standing camp, and the strain produced on the finances of Germany by his arrangement cannot be kept up to an indefinite time without harm. Austria has her own troubles, and she cannot allow Bulgaria to pass on to Russia without a war. Turkey has long been crying 'the wolf, the wolf,' and the actual presence of a Wolffe amidst her has not in any way quieted her fears. She lives only by sufferance. She is not a match for any of the Great Powers, and it is only the jealousy of those Powers among themselves that has hitherto prevented her from being entirely wiped out of the map of Europe. Province after province has been snatched away from her, and three pretty strong principalities have been carved out of those spoils; but there is yet enough left for powerful neighbours to covet, and the troubles in Bulgaria are most likely to hasten a denouement. Turning next towards Russia, we have to face a combination of circumstances which all tend to war. The Czar cannot reign in peace. An autocracy, pure and simple, is an anomaly in Europe in the present day. The examples of England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy teach lessons which cannot but be subversive of absolutism. These lessons teach that subjects can no longer live under an absolute Government. They must insist upon a considerable amount of political freedom, and they do so under various disguises, Nihilism being one of them. Undisturbed by foreign complications, the discontented spirit of Nihilism is difficult to keep down. The Czar has to lead the life of a prisoner in his own palace, and he cannot move out of it without imminent risk of exposing himself to the assassin's shot or the dynamitard's shell. The expedient which in Russia has hitherto proved successful in repressing revolutionary tendencies is that of foreign war. Once engaged in foreign fighting, the patriotism of the people makes them for the time forget their domestic differences, and the Czar is left safe. This necessity for frequent foreign invasions is not a little intensified by the Russian love for aggrandizement. The Czar cannot behold Naboth's vineyard without wishing to possess it, and he has two vineyards to tempt him, that of the Porte in Turkey and that of England in India. He has followed the policy of his predecessors firmly and steadily on and on, and has now come to a position on the borders of Afghanistan where it is impossible to rest quiet. He must in no distant time fight the Afghans, and the English must either back the Afghans, or at once gird themselves to measure their swords with both the Afghans and the Russians. It is difficult to conceive a more serious crisis than this, and the only hope of averting it lies in the jealousy of the Great Powers, which might, for the sake of peace, and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, hold the Bear in check. True, there is now nothing new in the attitude of Russia; but the present Egyptian, Turkish, and Bulgarian complications give it a peculiar significance.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE following telegram which His Excellency the Viceroy has received from England will afford melancholy satisfaction to the friends and relatives of those who have suffered by the terrible calamity which has befallen Bengal. "Queen-Empress desires to express deep sympathy with sufferers from Cyclone."

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, in giving publicity to the Viceroy's message of sympathy for those who have suffered bereavement by the *Sir John Lawrence* catastrophe, very gracefully adds the expression of his own feelings. We thank him for it; but we cannot help thinking that he, as the immediate ruler of the land, should have been the first in the field.

IT is expected that members of every Royal family in Europe would be present at the Jubilee ceremonial in Westminister Abbey on the 21st. The native officers of cavalry, now in England, will have the honor of escorting their Empress to the Abbey.

BY a proclamation of the Queen-Empress, Tuesday, June 21, is appointed as a special day to be observed as a Bank Holiday throughout the United Kingdom. No notification has yet been issued by His Excellency the Viceroy proclaiming the 21st to be observed as a holiday in India. The public is anxiously looking for the notification.

AT a recent meeting of the Vakils' Association, it was resolved that representation be made to the Chief-Justice to the effect that pleaders of a certain standing should be admitted as Advocates, and have the privilege of practising in all sides of the Court. Sir Barnes Peacock, seeing the injustice which was done to thepleaders, wantedto remove their disabilities. His Lordship, however, could not come to an understanding with the Barristers of the Court, and so the question was dropped. We are glad that the British Indian Association has taken the initiative in the matter. The Association intends, we understand, to present a Memorial on the subject to the Chief-Justice.

THE Registrar of the Punjab University is in trouble. The Syndicate has suspended him. A meeting of the Senate will be held on the 25th to examine the serious charges brought against him. These scandals are not beseeming the dignity of such an august body as the University of a province, and we earnestly hope, in the interest of Punjab education, that the University authorities would so manage their affairs that there may be no such unseemly complaints against their responsible officers. The Registrar is one Mr. deLarpent. Is he the same individual, who, when a candidate for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality, had some dirt thrown on him about railway fares?

WE hear of a project for establishing an Association at Lucknow, to be entitled "Domiciled Bengalis' Association." The object which the promoters of the movement have in view is to represent to Government the grievances of the Bengalis domiciled in the North-West in respect to Government employment. The North-West Government is laudably anxious to encourge indigenous merit, and so far the Bengalis, who have settled in the North-West, have no complaint to make. But the hardship which they now labour under is that they are now tabooed as a class, and are not allowed a fair competition with their fellow countrymen of the North-West, even if they can show that for generations they have been domiciled in the North-West, and have no connection with Bengal. Their very name, however, is galling, and they are studiously excluded from all Government employments. We have been credibly informed that, not long ago, certain officials were so exasperated with the high pretensions of these Bengalis that they thought it becoming their official position to request the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway authorities to expel all the Bengalis from their employment, and thus give them no footing in the North-West and allow them to taint the morals of their countrymen. It is well-known in the North-West that certain amiable Secretaries, writing to heads of offices, specially put in a note that in making selection of employees, care should be taken that no Bengalis, or persons of Bengali extraction, should on any account be admitted. Such being the state of feeling against them, we cannot blame the promoters of the movement under notice for taking measures to establish such an Association. But we must say that the name chosen for the projected Association is not a very happy one.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is doing good work by exposing the worthlessness of the pleadings which the defenders of the Postal and the Forest Departments put before the Public Service Commission. Here are two illustrations which speak for themselves. "Let us examine some of their statements. For instance, Mr. O'Brien said:—'Mr. O'Brien declared strongly against employment of natives; and preferred Europeans on the score of judgment, impartiality, readiness, and resource, this opinion being founded on circle reports, not actual experience. He objected to promotion from subordinate grades; he favoured nomination, reserving all superior appointments for Europeans, putting an absolute bar against natives.' This no doubt comes with peculiar grace from an English failure, who, but for the nomination system, would have perhaps digged wells in Baku. But who arranged the mail Service in Assam when the Europeans had failed? It was a Hindu, Babu Surja Narayan Bannerjee. And who organized the bullock train and the mail cart line from Caragola to Darjling, when Mr. A. D. Pollo failed? It was also a Hindu. Did not European agency utterly fail as regards the Lushai expedition-mail-arrangement? And were it not Babus Dinobundhu and Ram Chunder Mitter who did this work in a most efficient manner? By the way, has Mr. O'Brien any other brother to be provided for, besides the one who has already been admitted into the Post Office, so that he wants a bar to be put against the entry of the natives to the Department? Mr. John Beames said the very same thing in his evidence, and he has a happy family of poor relations.

"This is what Mr. Sheridan said:—'Mr. Sheridan concurred with the previous witness in the preference of Europeans, and considered the present policy even unfair to Europeans, as unduly favouring natives, natives often superseding Europeans, because they are natives.' Mr. Sheridan entered the Department in 1860 on a pay of Rs. *thirty*. And after superseding *fifteen* native

higher subordinate officials, he has been put in charge of the Mail Service, and is at present drawing something like Rs,2,000 per month. Poor fellow, how he has been persecuted all throughout the period of his service, because he was a European! But here does not end the sorrow of Mr. Sheridan. For he is not only permitted to draw about Rs. 2,000 per month, but his two sons have been also taken in the Department!"

EUROPEAN Orientalists had lately to mourn the loss of the oldest of their honored band! Adolph Freiderich Stenzler, born July 9,1807, died at Breslau on the 27th of February last. He was deeply attached to Sanskrit literature,and devoted his whole life to its advancement. Among his larger works we notice the 'Brahma Vaivarta Purana,' the 'Raghuvansa'; the 'Kumara Sambhaba,' and the 'Meghduta' of Kalidasa, the 'Mrichchhakatika' of Sudraka, the law text of Yajnavalkya, the 'Grihya sutra,' of Paraskara, all with Latin translations, the 'Asvalayana Sutra' the 'Dharma Sutra' of Gautama and a Grammar and a Dictionary of the Sanskrit language. He was appointed Professor of Sanskrit at Breslau in 1833, and held that post to the day of his death. He was a sound, sedate, ripe scholar, and whatever he did, he did well. He had nothing of the transcendentalism of the ater German orientalists.

STOCKTON, the principal town ofChicago, has set an example to reformers. The movement in favor of female emanicipation there has culminated by the election of females for the Municipal Council to the entire exclusion of the members of the rough sex. The Mayor is also a lady. Bombay might make a beginning in this line by appointing or electing Rukmabai as the Municipal Commissioner of Duckland; but who is to take the place of Mr. Cotton at Calcutta? There should be some Kamini or Kumudini at hand to canvas for votes. And when Calcutta becomes a second Stockton, our Surendras and Kalinaths, our Amritalals and Mahendralals will—well, they will look after their *cuisine*. In Bombay our sturdy, old, Marhatta friend, Mr. Mandalik, is too much of a Turk to yield his place to a lady carpenter,and even the amiable young Mr. Telang is a Marhatta, and seems to show no disposition to replace his advocate's gown with a kitchen apron for the honor of the soup ladle; but Mr. Wordsworth's Committee, aided by such valiant head-centres as Mr. Malabari and, Dewan Raghunath Row, will not be worth their salt if they cannot make a convert of them.

AND the name of Mr. Wordsworth's Committee reminds us of a slashing minute which Mr. Wordsworth has recorded in reply toMr. Telang's note on Hindu Marriage Law, which we noticed in our last issue. There is an old adage current in Bengal, which says, 'the most important part of the ceremony of consecrating a tank is the beating of drums,' very much as in the booths of itinerant players at a village fair in England. There is another, very well-known in Bengali domestic circles, which says 'to chastise the daughter for the instruction of the daughter-in-law.' Mr. Wordsworth has realized both. His declamation on the horrors of non-consensual marriage is a treble-distilled perfection which no array of drums can approach in sound and fury signifying nothing. The points of law raised by Mr. Telang are partly admitted to be incontrovertible, and partly reserved for oral discussion at a future meeting of the Committee; under the circumstances there was no occasion left for a minute; but that would not suit the views of his followers, and so he has raised a mighty cloud of words, and most trenchantly denounced all and sundry who will not join the Committee in their crusade against Hindu law. The denunciations, however, are avowedly for the daughter, the unknown, uneducated obstructionists. The daughter-in-law, Mr. Telang, is complaisantly told that they are not meant for him, though he is welcome to deduce the moral of the thing. A wag at our elbow exclaims *nephelo coccygius*!

WE owe it to Mr. Beames to say that since the publication of our last issue, our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has announced that Mr. Beames has lately paid off his debt to the Mandals of Chinsurah. This is good as far as it goes; but as our contemporary justly observes: 'We do not think that accumulation of charges will in any way enhance the culpability of Mr. Beames. Mr. Beames is liable to be dismissed when he contracted a loan, and we, therefore, did not mention before his loan transaction with Babu Umes Chandra Mandal, nor would we have mentioned to-day his Dacca loan, which he contracted from a certain Zemindar whose name we suppress to-day, but for the curiosity of the *Hindoo Patriot* about new charges.' We know nothing of these transactions, and would be glad to be informed by Mr. Beames or his friends that there is nothing wrong in them. We are well disposed to imagine that they are utterly groundless. But when a charge is put forth, it is but natural that we should demand some explanation. The *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* say that the Government has got one from Mr. Beames. If so, why keep it a secret? It is keeping alive a scandal which should at once be put down. Doubtless it is an exceedingly unpleasant task for Sir Steuart Bayley to publish anything against so high an officer as the Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, and perhaps he thinks that matters will settle down quietly in three or four months more when Mr. Reynolds returns from England; but in the discharge of the duties of his high office, he cannot well shirk the unpleasant task without doing harm. The public of India has not yet forgotten the Sullivan explanation, and the Bengalis know well that after a charge like this the commission of a Deputy Magistrate in the service would not be worth a week's purchase.

WE wonder how it is that the Report of the Salaries Commission has not yet been forwarded to the press? The *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* evidently got copies, for they published extracts thereform. The other newspapers should not be overlooked. The Government resolution on the Report was published early in April, and it is high time that the public should have the text of which the resolution was a comment.

TELEGRAMS.

IN the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that no scheme had yet been adopted for the extension of the Indian frontier railway over the Amram Ridge by Khojak Pass or any other route.

THE evictions of tenants continue at Bodyke. In some places vitriol and boiling-water have been thrown over the bailiffs engaged in carrying out evictions. Mr. Michael Davitt has made an incendiary speech.

MR. Gladstone has returned to London after delivering speeches at Cardiff and several other places *en route*.

MR. Smith has given notice of a motion to fix the date for the report of the Crimes Bill.

THE Right Hon. W. H. Smith will (June 10) move that the committee stage of the Crimes Bill be finished by the 17th, and that the remaining clauses and amendments be put without any debate. In consequence of objections raised by the Unionists Mr. Arthur Balfour moved, and the House agreed to the erasure from the Crimes Bill of the provision for trying Irishmen in London, and gave notice that he would introduce instead a Bill providing for their trial by a commission of Judges.

A PROTRACTED debate followed, during which Mr. Gladstone admitted that the present paralysis of the business of the House, caused wide spread discontent throughout the country, but he said that the Government alone was answerable for this state of affairs.

THE closure was enforced and the motion subsequently carried by two-hundred and forty-five against ninety-three votes.

SIR Henry Holland, the Secretary of State for the Celonies, in reply to Sir Roper Lethbridge, said that he was not able to assent to a reform of the Ceylon Constitution.

ORDERS for a considerable reduction in the army of occupation are expected in a few days by the military circles in Cairo.

IN the House of Lords, (June 10,) Lord Salisbury made a statement regarding the Egyptian Convention, which his Lordship said, provides for the evacuation of Egypt within three years from the date of its ratification.

THE right to appoint officers to the Egyptian Army would cease at the end of five years.

THE undertaking was subject to the absence of internal and external danger at the time of evacuation.

THE *Times of India's* Teheran correspondent asserts that Russian agents are at work all over Persia, even in the south. Ayub Khan's family were recently brought to that city by Mr. Nicholson, the English *charge daffairs*, from the Perso-Afghan frontier with some difficulty. This circumstance is regarded as a guarantee of Ayub's good behaviour. Mr. Nicholson succeeded in withdrawing from the frontier two or three of Ayub's best lieutenants, which is another excellent precautionary measure. There is every reason to believe that Ayub will not interfere in the struggle now going on in Afghanistan.

THE Emperor William is suffering from a cold which confines him to his room.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes: | "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees. Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part water.

GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co., R, Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
The Magistrate of Dinagepore	5	0	0
Dr. G. C. Bezbaroosh America	16	8	0
The Secretary Midnapore Public Library	15	0	0
H. Solomon Esqre., Comillah	13	4	0
Babu Shumbhu Chunder Roy, Jarrah	15	0	0
" Mothoora Nath Sen, Bankipore	10	0	0
" Nobin chunder Sen, Fini	15	7	0
" Basunt Kumar Newghee, Bancoorah	5	0	0
" Ambicca churn Dutt, Bhanga	10	0	0
" Kaminy Kumar Sen, Tipperah	13	4	0
" Womea chunder Bose, Cuttack	4	9	0
" Thakoor Shaheb of Bhownagore	18	4	0
" Monwar Das, Begoosarai	6	10	0
" Gopal chunder Sen, Burdwan	10	0	0
" Kally Kumar Sandyal, Marwera	5	0	0
" Khetter Pal Singh Roy, Harripal	13	4	0
" Mohendra Nath Hazara, Khoolna	13	4	0
" Surendra Nath Mukerji, Dholi	7	4	0
" Anund chunder Mullick, Runapore	13	4	0
" Benode Behary Mitra, Bushirhat	13	4	0
" Prosanno Coomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
" Jodoobones Shahai, Muzafferpore	4	0	0

ERATAM.

Read Babu Mohini Mohun chuckerbutty, Jessore...13 4 0 in lieu of Mohim chunder chuckerbutty in the issue of the 23rd May last.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*8th June, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Babu Srinath Bhudder, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880, in the District of Chittagong, in the place of Babu Gobinda Chunder Bysack, Deputy Collector, who will be relieved of this work.

Mr J A Hopkins, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 20th March 1887.

Mr A W R Power, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months and sixteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th July 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G E Porter, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, is allowed furlough for two years, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd August 1887.

Mr F W R Cowley, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G E Porter, or until further orders.

Mr H W O Carnduff, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that Sub-Division.

Mr C R Marriott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Madhab Lal, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, in charge of the Gya Distillery, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Pundit Udit Narain is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is placed in charge of the Gya Distillery during the absence, on leave, of Babu Madhab Lal, or until further orders.

Mr R O Sterndale, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, acted as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment from the 10th March to the 15th April 1887, in addition to his own duties.

Police—Mr J Lambert, C I E, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to the 6th September 1887.

Jails—Mr H G Tayler, Officiating Superintendent, Bhaugulpore, Central Jail, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Medical—Surgeon G Brooke French is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Jalpigori, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 14th May 1887.

Vaccination—Surgeon F S Peck, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Vaccination, Darjiling Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major J J Wood, or until further orders.

Surgeon L A Waddell, Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchi Circle, is allowed furlough for one hundred and eighty-two days, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Ecclesiastical—The Revd H King O'Connor is appointed to act temporarily as Chaplain of Dacca, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The Revd H King O'Connor, Chaplain of Dacca is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from the 8th June 1887.

The Revd C H Reynolds, Chaplain of Dum Dum, is allowed leave for three months under section 122, chapter, IX of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 4th instant.

Registration—Babu Bhowani Churn Lal, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Rajmehal, in the District of Sonthal Pergunnahs, on probation for six months, vice Babu Kally Prosunno Bannerji, deceased.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—Babu Nirode Nath Bannerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Jogendro Nath Mukerji, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Perozepore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bidhu Bhusan Chuckerbutty, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Babu Sarat chunder Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Petamber Bannerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mitter, Judge of the courts of Small Causes, Dacca and Munshigunge, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73-1 of the civil Leave code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 22nd March last.

Babu Nobin chunder chuckerbutty is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Bydobatty Municipal Branch, in the District of Hughly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrate for the Independent Bench at Sury, in the District of Birbhum, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Tariny churn Mukerji, Babu Ram Chunder Lyek, Munshi Abdul Kabir, Babu Kisore Mohun Roy, Babu Bhagabau chunder Sen, Babu Ratneswar Sing, and Babu Krishna Kishore Sen.

Advertisements.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a By-Election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th July next, in Ward No. VI of the Suburban Municipality to elect a commissioner for that Ward in the place of Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under Section 20, Act III (B. C.) of 1884, for not attending six consecutive Meetings.

(Sd.) A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
PRESIDENCY DIVISION, CALCUTTA;
The 19th May 1887. 125

"RETRIEVER" AND "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" RELIEF FUND.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee for the purposes of this fund. Sir A. Wilson, Messrs Jardine Skinner & Co., Chairman; Messrs. C. E. Smyth, Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., and G. Dickson, Messrs Macneill & Co, subscriptions are earnestly invited, as time is of importance. Gentlemen and Firms wishing to subscribe will oblige by sending in their subscriptions at once to the undersigned.

S. E. J. CLARKE.
Honorary Secretary.

The following amounts have been already subscribed.

Messrs Macneill & Co.	Rs. 1000
J. O. B. Saunders	,, 200
H. A. Adkin	,, 100
A. Wilson	,, 250

126

THOS. COOK and SON, 11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, now issue through Pilgrim Tickets from Calcutta to Jeddah by weekly fast Steamer transhipping at Bombay as well as by rail Via Bombay

Single journey	Rs.	50	8 0
Return ,,	,,	86	0 0

See also special Urdu, Bengali and Hindu Pamphlets giving full particulars. 127

NOTICE.

Wanted a Head Master for the Mahishadal Raja's High English School for two years certain with the prospect of the post being very likely permanent on Rs. 80 a month rising to 100 Rupees by annual increment of 10 Rupees.

A first class M. A. in English with experience as Head master will be preferred.

None need apply who does not mean to stick to the post for two years.

The application with copies of testimonials mus reach the undersigned before the 28th of June. The person appointed must take charge of the School on the 4th of July.

WOOMESH CHUNDER MITTER,
Hony. Secretary Mahishadal.
Rajas' H. E. School Committee.
128 Mohishadal Post. Office.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. on the 13 June 1887 for the supply of 200000 cubic feet well pugged and well burnt Jhama khoa broken so as to pass freely through a ring 2½ inches in diameter, to be delivered by the 31 st March 1888 properly stacked at the Municipal Depots at Bagbazar, Nimtollah and along the Circular Road footpath as may be directed.

2. If stacking along circular road is directed the Municipal waggons will be made available for carriage to the Depot and the Jhama will in that case be unloaded at the cost of the Commissioners.

3. Tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for Jhama khoa" and each tender may be for the whole quantity or any portion of it not less than 50000 c.ft. and must be accompanied by Rs. 10 per cent as earnest money which will be returned in case the tender is not accepted.

4. The successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense and leave the earnest money in the hands of the corporation as security for due fulfilment of contract.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Any further information required may be obtained on application.

7. Tenders will be opened by the Vice-Chairman at 2-15 P. M. on the same day in the presence of the Tenderers who may wish to attend.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA
129 *Superintendent of Stores.*

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that under sections 66 and 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876 and sections 4 and 5 of Act I. of 1882 Licenses for carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the town for the half year commencing from 1st April 1887 and ending in September 1887 should be taken out without any further delay according to the schedule given below. To avoid mistakes persons applying for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their conveyances and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law. All applications for licenses should be accompanied with the amount payable and addressed to the undersigned.

By order
R. CHATTERJEE,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted. 130

NOTICE.

Persons in possession of carriages, Horses Ponies or Mules as may have been kept within the town during the half year ended March 1887 and who have not as yet taken out licenses for the same are requested to do so at once under sections 66 and 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1874 and sections 4 and 5 of Act I. of 1882 according to the schedule quoted below for general information. All applications for Licenses should be accompanied with the amount payable and addressed to the undersigned.

By orders
R. CHATTERJEE,
License Officers.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses.	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mules	6	0	0
Eor every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inchesin diameter, are exempted. 131

INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE T MARK.

CALCUTTA.

PRICES.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0 15	0
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0 12	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0 10	0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0 8	6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0 7	0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0 7	6
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0 6	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0 5	0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0 4	3
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0 3	6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,

INDIAN TEA COMPANY.

117 103, *Clive Street.*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Full 17 years in business.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. "Nepal" and "City of Cambridge" and will be landed soon. Orders for them are now being registered. For 40 Districts sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin, packed in America in air and water tight cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers knol koles &c. &c with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds "(carters)" Rs. 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Re. 1-8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon, bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Gomuck Phoottee, for rain sowing a paper annas 4. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarojhaoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage tree) Re. 1 8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Teak seed at annas 8 for 100 fresh seeds. Price list of seeds and plants furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

Our "Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of directiou for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing required for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and flori culture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

English seeds have been landed and can be had now at the above mentioned prices.

Pikepara Nursery, May 1887. Calcutta. } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its Wor'd-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and Genera Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actual'y Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London. England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations. 118

বঙ্কিম বাবুর

দ্বারা লিখিত জীবনী সম্বলিত ঈশ্বর গুপ্তের কবিতা সংগ্রহ ১ম ও ২য় ভাগ। প্রত্যেকের মূল্য ১. মাশুল /১০। সকল দোকানে এবং ১০১নং মসজিদ বাটী ষ্ট্রীটে বাবু গোপাল চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট প্রাপ্য। 111

WONDERFUL ULCER CURE.

All sorts of ulcer, new or old, ordinary or obstinate are healed by it. Very old *sores, syphilitic* and *mercurial* ulcers, *sinuses*, all sorts of eczema, ulcers from ringwom, and even leprosy are cured by it.

Many cases have easily and very rapidly been effected by it, in cases where the arts of Allopaths Homœopaths and all other scientific professions totally failed-

...This medicine is quite free from mercury. It is composed of pure *ghee* (clarified butter) with the juice of some indigenous medicinal plants. This *ghee* is to be applied according to direction on the ulcer externally and *not to be taken* internally.

The medicine is sent in tin cases. For one tin of medicine price is—

Annas Ten (10) only—Postage annas Four (4) only (V. P. Rupee 1 one.)

Commission allowed to whlesale buyers.

Remittances are to be made to me at the following address

NIRAD CHANDRA BASU

48 Champatola 1st lane,— Calcutta.

TESTIMONIALS.

Innumerable persons have been cured by this medicine. Out of the numerous letters, testimonials and credentials I print below a few ;—

1st letter

Sir

I tried your medicine on a patient under my treatment who was suffering from an old sinus. The patient is wholly cured of it. At present another sore (not so old as the former one) having come under my treatment, I intend to administer your medicine. I send you the price for one case of medicine kindly oblige me with its sharp despatch.

Your's &s. &c. *Akhoy Coomar Ghose.—Saidpur.*

N. B. S. R

2nd letter

Sir,

The patient has been greatly benefitted by the medicine you sent me. So my heartfelt sense of gratitude and thanks to you. Now I acknowledge with thanks that the patient was suffering for last one year from the sore. Doctor's and Hekims treatment failed to heal it. Within a week's application of your medicine, the sore is now wholly cured

Yours &c. &c. *Prosannocoomar Bose.*
(goods clerk) Ludhiana, Panjab.

3rd letter

Sir,

I am greatly benefitted by your medicine. I beg that you will kindly send me one case more without dealy. Three-fourths of the ulcer are healed up and the patient will be highly glad and obliged to find it fully cured. I pray to God that He may grant you long life to relieve such poor sufferers as the patient

Yours &c. &c. *Bhagaban Chandra Acharjya,*
Gankar, MirjaPur P. O. Murshidabad,

No. 109

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality : for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

For further information address—Mr. F. Crowder, 156 Radha Bazar, Calcutta. 71

SEED SEASON 1887.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

(From SUTTON & Sons—England).

25 kinds VEGETABLE and 14 kinds FLOWER, consisting of the following kinds :—

VEGETABLE—Beat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage Red cabbage, Caruliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Cairo, Cress, Capsicum, Indian Corn, Knol Khol, Leek Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Tomato, Vegetable Marrow Water Cress-

FLOWER—Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Fuschia, Heliotropo, Larkspur, Mignonette, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Verbena. Price, Rupees Two

Terms cash or V. P. P.

All letters and remittances should be addessed to, The Asiatic trading Company, Calcutta. 119

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar. We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

51

S. K. DAS'S

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWELLERY SHOP.

Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond, rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

HAROLD AND CO.'S

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior)	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,

CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404a

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co, "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*
Capital and other Funds £383,734 *on the* 31*st December* 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds, being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Risks on the Lives of Native Gentlemen taken at favorable rates which have been approved by eminent Actuaries. 434

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no Medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*
413

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS.

IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES

ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,

REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES

ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS

GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS

FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES

ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS

LAWN MOWING MACHINES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

T. E. THOMSON & CO. 421

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES.

A GOOD WATCH will always commmand a good price, and be cheaper in the end than what is generally offered in this country for little money. When Watchmakers and Watch Companies are endeavouring to supply cheap articles we have been content by improving the quality of our Watches and by producing a better Watch than the ones originally sold by us.

We desire to call attention to our new Keyless English Levers in sterling silver cases, ¾ plate fully jewelled in 10 holes, unsurpassed for accuracy in time-keeping and durability, especially adjusted for hot climates and fitting with expansive Chronometer Balances and Tempered Hairsprings of the highest elasticity.

MEDIUM SIZED, KEYLESS HUNTERS, plain or engine-turned cases..... Rs. 38-8 postage free.
HALF HUNTERS..... „ 40-12 „
OPEN FACED..... „ 35-8 „

THE CHEAPEST PRICES EVER HEARD OF FOR A SIMILAR CLASS OF WATCHES.

We are also actually manufacturing for India a new Horizontal watch Key WIND, ¾ plate, medium size hunters, which we beg to bring to the notice of all those who want a reliable SILVER Watch for a small sum. Trials in many countries and lately in India have proved their durability, facility in repairing and accurate time keeping, with any Lever Watch of good construction. Mean daily variations in different positions is 0 0-6, which amount is less than for the largest number of so-called Lever Watches. The ones already sold in this country have without conception given complete satisfaction. All are adjusted,

Rs. 18-8 each. Postage Free.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES. { Open Faced ..Rs. 16-8 new patent / Hunters....., 18-8 plate / Half Hunters..., 20-8 A quality, } { Open face. Rs. 18-8 / Hunters..... „ 20-8 / Hunter..... „ 22-3 }

Large Size Railway Watches Rs. 18-8 Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 25.

Thirty-six hours' time-pieces, round Nickel Liver, good goers and adjusted, special make and guaranteed..... Rs. 3 4 net.

(The increasing demand for these Time-pieces has brought out their usefulness in barrack rooms, camp life, dining and bed-rooms.)

N. B.—Watches are sent post free. Other articles are quoted net in Bombay or Calcutta.

Price Lists on Application.

Letters, Parcels, &c., should be addressed thus, only (initials necessary)

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY,
OR,
123 CALCUTTA, CHOWRINGEE.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs in impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils, carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co. R., Scott Thomson and Co. 427a

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY

ENGLISH LITERATURE COURSE

FOR THE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

NOTES

ON

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE'S

BOOK OF WORTHIES.

AND PALGRAVE'S STUDENT'S LYRICS

BY

WILLIAM E. MILLER, B.A., F.S. Sc. (LOND.)

Price Re. 1-12.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

A BOOK OF WORTHIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "*The Heir of Redcliffe*"

NEW EDITION

Price Re. 1-9.

NEW INDIA

BY H. J. S. COTTON

NEW CHEAP EDITION

97 *As. 10.*

NOW READY

THE CIVIL COURT

POCKET MANUAL

WITH

A FULL INDEX TO EACH VOLUME.

BY D. DENEARJEE, Pleader.

2 *Vols. Cloth Rs. 7-8, or Stiff Boards Rs. 6-8.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

1. The Code of Civil Procedure.
2. List of Scheduled Districts.
3. The Royal Charters and Letters Patent, Bengal, N. W. P., Madras, and Bombay.
4. The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act.
5. The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.
6. Rules under the Act.
7. The Evidence Act (as amended by Act III of 1887.)
8. The Oaths Act.
9. The Contract Act (as amended by Act IV of 1886.)
10. The Limitation Act.
11. Stamp Act (as amended by Act IX of 1884.
12. Table of Stamp Duties.
13. Rules framed under this Act.
14. Registration Act (as amended by Act VII of 1886.)
15. Table of Registrars' Fees.
16. Rules framed under this Act.

CONTENTS OF VOL., II.

1. The Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.
2. The Legal Practitioners' Act, XVIII of 1879 as amended by Act IX of 1884.
3. The Negotiable Instruments' Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885.
4. The Court Fees' Act, VII of 1870, as amended by Acts XXI of 1870 and XIII of 1875.
5. The Indian Succession Act, X of 1885, as amended by the District Delegates Act VI of 1881.
6. The Hindoo Wills Act, XXI of 1870.
7. The Parsi Succession Act, XXI of 1865.
8. The Curators' Act, XIX of 1841.
9. The Estates of Lunatics Act, XXXV of 1858,
10. Act for the Collection of Debts on Succession. XXVII of 1860.
11. The Probate and Administration Act V of 1881.
12. The Minors Act, XL of 1858, as amended by act IX of 1886.
13. The Majority Act, IX of 1875.
14. The Common Carriers' Act, III of 1865.
15. The Married Women's Property Act III of 1874.
16. The trusts Act II of 1882.
17. The Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882, (as amended by Act, III of 1885.)
18. Rules framed under this Act.
19. The Easements' Act, V of 1882.
20. The Powers-of-Attorney Act, VII of 1882.
21. The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870.
22. The Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
23. Rules for registration of documents under the act.
24. General Clauses Act, I of 1868.
25. Act I of 1887.
26. Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871.

After the Civil Procedure Code was printed Section 213 of that Code was amended by Act IV of 1886, and reference thereof has been made at the end of the errata under the heading "Corrections." Price Rs. 10.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....,, 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.
The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.
During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.
The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.
Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.
Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*
W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*
Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER:

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.)

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 108

NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medica Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

406

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NOW READY: IN 2 VOLS: DEMY 4 TO:
(PP. 1586).

MANAVA-DHARMA SASTRA
[INSTITUTES OF MANU]
WITH THE COMMENTARIES OF
MEDHATITHI, SARVAJNANARAYANA, KULLUKA,
RAGHAVA-NANDA, NANDANA, AND RAMACHANDRA
WITH AN APPENDIX AND A SUPP. (PP. 171)
CONTAINING
GOVINDARAJA'S
COMMENTARY
BY
THE HONORABLE RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C.S.I.; M.R.A.S.; F.R.G.S.; F.S.S. (LDO)N;
Additional Member of Council of the
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
Vice-President, Bombay Branch R. A. Society,
Fellow and Syndic of the University of
Bombay, Government Pleader H.
M.'s High Court, Bombay,
&c.

Price for the whole work, Rs. 25; Postage Rs. 1-10 Annas. Apply to the Proprietor of Ganpat Krishnaji's Press, and Manager, Native Opinion Press, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 84

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

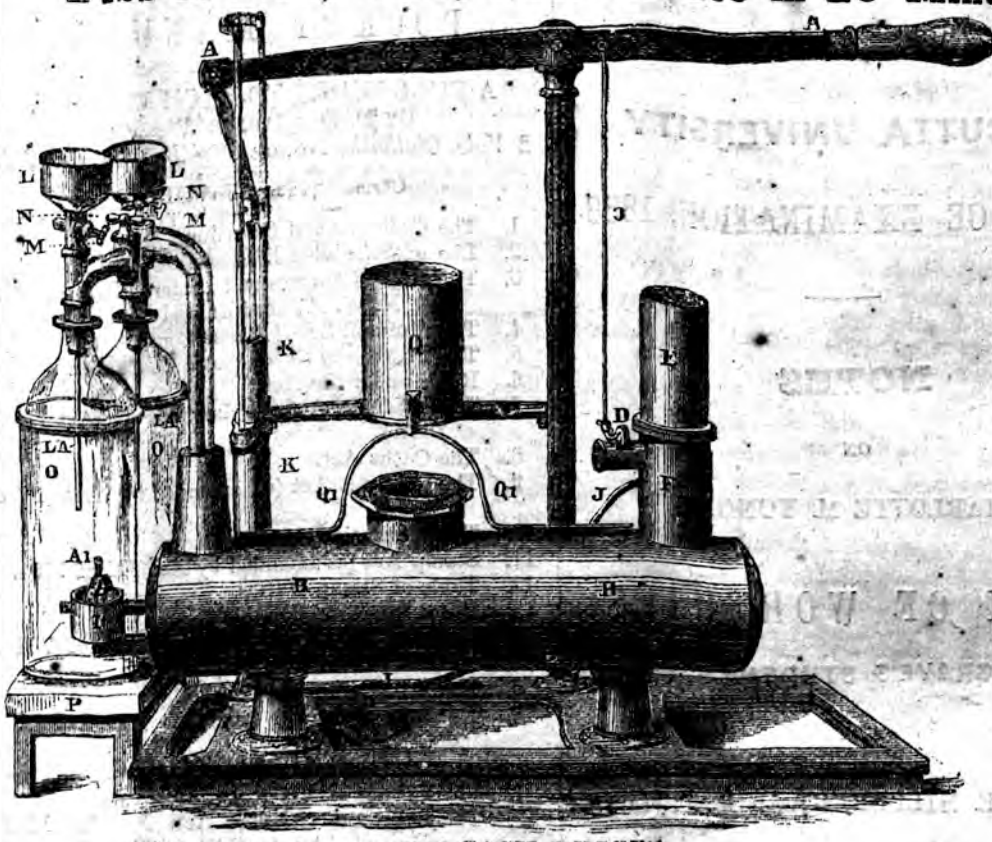
THE 'ORIENTAL.' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.
D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta.
4/1 *Camac Street.*
467

ARLINGTON AND CO.,
CALCUTTA.
1887 ICE ICE ICE 1887.
2 lbs of Pure, Solid, tasteless Ice in 20 Minutes.



New Model Machines.
Latest improvements for making block ice
Not liable to get out of order.

CASH PRICES.

For a single action (or 1 Decanter ice) Machine, new pattern, complete with its requisites and packed in case ... ... Rs. 190
For a double action or 2 Decanter Machine complete with its requisites and packed in case... Rs. 275
For a double cylinder Machine *extra Strong* complete with its requisites and packed in case... Rs. 375
Sulphuric acid in stone jars weighing about 40lb packed in case ... ... Rs. 10
Waxes, Oils, Ice Vases and bottles, Acid and &c. always in Stock

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
302

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

All the principal Ophtha'mic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

OPHTHALMIC 'OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY
AND
34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of Bombay. Kurrachee, writes:—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

REVD. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I think my eye-sight is strengthened by them already.
44

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES

All contain English, Bengalee, Fusilee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.

All Traill's Diaries are Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.

Also TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.

D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,
In English, Bengally, Urdu, and Hindi characters, Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English.
Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas; Interleaved, Re. 1.
"YULETIDE." 12 annas Post free, Re. 1 prepaid.
54

THE HINDOO PATRIOT,
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN	Rs. A
Per Month	1 2
" Annum	11 8
" Single Copy	0 3
IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	
Per line	0 4

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE, CALCUTTA.